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in connection with fish and fisheries in the United States was well-nigh phenominal. Like all the other chapters of this excellent biography, the present one gives us glimpses of a beautiful character, and our only regret in closing the volume is that there is so much in it on science, and not enough about a personality of such singular charm.

The biography fittingly ends with eulogies from public men, personal friends or acquaintances, and co-laborers of Spencer F. Baird. They all without exception speak in terms of great appreciation of the man, "the mere mention of whose name strikes a chord of dear memories in the hearts of all who knew him. No man of our time has left a purer memory, a more stainless name or a more animating and enduring influence over his special field of labor than S. F. Baird. He was loved by those who knew him when he was living; he is revered by those who have survived him. Mr. Baird lived on a higher plane of life and breathed a purer atmosphere than most men. Quiet and unassuming, with a nature as gentle as a child's, his natural superiority never failed to show itself when he was with other men."—*Brother Alphonsus, C. S. C.*

The biography is published by J. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price, $3.50.

NOTES ON OUR LOCAL PLANTS.—XIII.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Amelanchier intermedia Spach., Hist. Veg. 2: 85 (1834).

Amelanchier canadensis var. *oblongifolia* T. and G. Fl. M. A. 1:473 (1840).

Liverpool (Umbach), 964 St. Joseph: Common at Webster's north of Notre Dame, growing not far from both the preceding and following.

Amelanchier spicata (Lam.) C. Koch, Dendr. 1: 182 (1869).

Crataegus spicata Lam. Encyc. 1:84 (1783). *Amelanchier stolonifera* Wiegand, Rhodora 14:144 (1912).

Pine (Umbach), Lake Co. (Hill) S. E. of Notre Dame, also N. of Notre Dame at Websters.

ADENORACHIS (DC) Nwd., Am. Mid. Nat. IV., 93 (1915).[1]

Aronia Medicus, Phil. Bot., 140 (1789) also Persoon, II., 39 (1807), not *Aronia* Mitchell, Diss. App. 1, (1769) = *Orontium* Linn. nor *Aronia* Athenaeus = *Arisarum* or some *Arum*: nor *Aronia* Dodonaeus and of the older writers (possibly *Crataegus Azarolus* Linn. or *C. Oxyacantha* Linn.) Dod., Cruydtboeck, 522, 1176, 1255 (1618).

Adenorachis atropurpurea (Britton) Nwd. l. c.

Aronia atropurpurea Britton, Man. 517 (1901).

St. Joseph Co., Ind.

Adenorachis nigra (Medic.) Nwd.

Adenorachis melanocarpa (Michx.) Nwd. l. c. 94. *Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Britton Ill. Fl. II, 291 (1913). *Mespilus arbutifolia* var. *melanocarpa* Michx., Fl. Bor. Am. I. 292 (1803). *Hahnia arbutifolia* var. *β. nigra* Medic. l. c. p. 82. (1793).

Marshall Co., Porter Co., Lake Co., (Deam).

OXYACANTHA Dioscorides, 1:105.

Crataegus Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen. 143 (1737), 213 (1754), *Mespilus* Tour., Elem. 502 (1694), *Mespilus* or *Crataegus* Tour., I. R. H. 632 or 642 (1700), *Oxyacantha* Lobelius, Caesalpinus, Ruppius, Dodonaeus, Dalechamps, J. Bauhin, Anguillara, *Crataegus* Theophrastus = *Pyrus torminalis*. According to some *Oxyacanthus* is *Berberis vulgaris* Linn. See Hermolaeus Barbarus, Cordus, Tabernaemontanus, Fraas, Bubani, etc.

Oxyacantha Crus galli (Linn.)

Crataegus Crus galli Linn. Sp. Pl., 476 (1753).

10523, 10400 Notre Dame, 520, 7573, Studebaker's Woods, South Bend.

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[1] Medicus refers *Mespilus arbutifolia* Linn. (*Aronia arbutifolia* (Linn). All to his genus *Hahnia*. (Geschichte der Bot. 82 (1793). Medicus' genus is, however, an impossible aggregate of types containing beside the above, which is mentioned last, such widely different plants as *Pyrus torminalis Pyrus Aria, Mespilus Chamae-mespilus,* and *Sorbus fennica!* Moreover, the genus is described by him as having, "*Ein, zwei bis drei griffel. Die Frucht is ein zwei oder dreifacherichte oben geschlossene fleischhohle* etc. Under the caption *Hahnia arbutifolia* he seems to apologize for including this plant in *Hahnia* "*Hat gewohnlich fünf, griffel und fünf lederartige Gefache, in jeden einen bis zwei Saamen.*" *Aronia arbutifolia* (Linn.) Ell. can in no way be considered as even properly belonging in *Hahnia*, to say nothing of being regarded as its type. Any one then who would so far abuse the application of the theory of residues as to use this name too replace *Aronia* were foolhardy indeed.

Oxyacantha calpodendron (Ehrh.).

Crataegus calpodendron Medic., Gesch. Bot. 83 (1793) *Mespilus calpodendron* Ehrh. Beitr. 2: 67 (1788), *Crataegus tomentosa* Du Roi, Harbk. Baumz. ed. I, 183 (1771) not Linn.

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Elkhart (Barnes), 2162 Lake Co. 10386 Notre Dame 578½ Laporte Co.

Oxyacantha alnorum (Sarg.).

Crataegus alnorum Sarg. Rhodora, 5:153 (1903).

2003, 13088 Notre Dame, Ind.

Oxyacantha macrosperma (Ashe).

Crataegus macrosperma Ashe, Jr. E. Mitch. Soc., 16: 73 (1900).

Porter Co. (Dea).

Oxyacantha rugosa (Ashe).

Crataegus rugosa Ashe, Jr. E. Mitch. Soc. 17: 19 (1902).

461, St. Joseph, Mich.

Oxyacantha Jesupi (Sarg.).

Crataegus Jesupi Sarg. Rhodora 5:61 (1903).

1663, 2161, 10313, 10417. 11155, 10383, 10384, 10530 Notre Dame. Ind., 10312 Studebaker's Woods, South Bend, Ind.

Oxyacantha punctata (Jacq.).

Crataegus punctata, Hort. Vind., 1: 10, pl. 28 (1790).

1678 Notre Dame, Ind., 514, 9146, 10313 Studebaker's Woods, South Bend.

Oxyacantha coccinoides (Ashe).

Crataegus coccinoides Ashe, Jr. E. Mitch. Soc. 16: 74 (1900).

10385, 13103 Notre Dame, Ind.

Oxyacantha coccinea (Linn.).

Crataegus coccinea Linn., Sp. Pl. 476 (1753).

435, 436, 1706, 1818, 2003½, 10338 Notre Dame, Ind., Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), St. Joseph (Rothert).

Oxyacantha Brainerdi (Sarg.).

Crataegus Brainerdi Sarg. Rhodera 3: 27 (1901).

2143, 9536, 10376 Notre Dame, Ind.

Family 92. **DRUPACEAE** Linn., Phil. Bot. 31 (1751) and (1754).

Amygdalaceae Reichb. Consp. 177 (1828), Don. Gen. II, 481 (1832), Roemer, Syn. Mon. III, 1, (1847). *Amydaleae* Juss. Gen., 340 (1789).

PRUNUS Dioscorides, Mat. Med., 137.

Proune Theophr. 4:3, Tour., Elem. 494 (1693). I. R. H., 632 (1700), Linn., Syst. (1735) stricto sensu, Gen. 141, (1737), 213 (1755) in part. *Prunus* of all the older authors.

Prunus americana Marsh, Arb. Am. 111 (1785).

Starke Co. (Deam. 11086 Notre Dame, Ind.

CERASUS Theoph., Hist. 3: 13.

Cerasus of nearly all the older writers. Tour., Elem. 625 (1694) I. R. H., 496 (1700) Linn., Syst. (1735). *Prunus* in part of his later works. Except Gen 141 (1737).

Cerasus pennsylvanica (Linn. f) Loisel. Arb., 9 (1801–1819).

Prunus pennsylvanica Linn. f. Suppl., 252 (1781).

Clarke, Ind. (Umbach) Porter Co. Deam, 9122 Lakeville, Ind. (Greene).

Cerasus acida Brunfels, Herb. Viv. Ic. (1531-2).

Cerasus sativa Tragus, Hist. 1026 (1552), *Cerasus vulgaris* Tragus, *C. austera* Cordus Hist. Annot. 23 (1561), *Cerasus macedonica* Pliny?

10515 St. Joseph, Mich. (Escaped.)

Cerasus glauca Moench, Meth. 672 (1794).

Cerasus pumila Michx., Fl. Bor. Am. II., 286. (1803), not C. *pumila* Botck. (1797). = *C. Chamæcerasus.*

18045 Porter Co. (eDam.) Lake Co. (Deam), (Coulter), Porter Co. (Cowles) Pine and Clarke, Ind. (Umbach). 2629 Millers, Ind., 467, 447, 3339, 3359, St. Joseph, Mich. 712 Sagunay, Laporte Co., 11754. Webster's Crossing, St. Joseph Co. This plant is mostly shrubby, 6 feet tall and upright. Common in the dune region of Lake Michigan.

PADUS Theophrastus, Hist., 4: 1.

Also *Padus* Cusa, C. Bauhin etc. *Padus* Linn. Syst. (1735). Gen. 142 (1737), Miller, Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4, (1754).

Padus nana (Du Roi) Roemer, Arch. 1, 2: 38 (1797).

Prunus nana Du Roi, Harbk. Baumz., 1, 2: 194 (1772). *Prunus virginiana* of Am. authors not Linn.

Lake Co. (Deam) Porter, Laporte, (Deam), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), 3736) Notre Dame (Powers), 2015, 10512 Notre Dame.

Padus virginiana (Linn.) Miller. Gard. Dict. ed. 8. No. 3 (1768).

Prunus virginiana Linn. Sp. Pl. 473 (1753), *Prunus serotina* Ehrh. Beitr. 3: 20 (1788).

Marshall, Porter Co. (Deam). Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W.

Clarke), Clarke, Ind. (Umbach), 9265, 10516 Notre Dame, 7755 St. Joseph, Mich.

PERSICA (Pliny, Theophr.) Tabernaemontanus, Auguillara Lacuna, Gerard, Camerarius, Tragus, Fuchs, Hist, 205a (1549). *Persicus* Palladius, *Persicum* T. Gaza. 1529 *Malum persicum* Pliny, 13: 19. *Persica* Tour. Elem. 496 (1694), I. R. H., 624 (1700). *Persica* Duham. Arb., II, 105. (1755).

(T be continued.)

UNIONIDAE WITH ABNORMAL TEETH.

BY SAM. W. GEISER.

The following brief list, notes, and partial bibliography, is given as a contribution to the scanty literature dealing with this phase of molluscan life and teratology.

In the years 1908–1911, the writer collected a considerable amount of molluscan study-material, from the various rivers of the northeastern part of the state of Iowa, particularly in Buchanan, Fayette, Clayton, Allamakee, and Winneshiek Counties. In the summer of 1913, the waters of a number of other rivers in Iowa were examined.

It is surprising to find how large a percentage, *relatively*, of the mollusks of this group are either abnormal, or in some way diseased, *in certain restricted localities*, while one may go over, carefully, a large number of shells from other stations, without finding any teratologic specimens. All but one of the specimens noted came from the Wapsipinicon river near Independence, Iowa. Briefly listed, they are:

SHELL WITH ONE PSEUDOLATERAL IN EACH VALVE:

Lampsilis luteola, ♂, 4 years old, ♀, 5 years old.

Lampsilis ventricosa, ♀, 6 years; w. 3 pseudocardinals in right valve, sex? 2 yrs.[1]

LATERALS OF BOTH VALVES FLATTENED:

Lampsilis ventricosa, ♂, 12–15 yrs. (Cardinals gone by dental caries.)

NO PSEUDOCARDINALS IN RIGHT VALVE:

Lampsilis luteola, ♂, 6 yrs.

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[1] See in this connection THIS JOURNAL, Vol. II, pp. 65-67, 1911.